MODERN DRESS and FASHION manufactured in the very best manner at exceeding low rates of charges, in opposition and successfully besting the side street tailor, or "cheap and nasty vulgar fitting clothier."

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Removal from '835' to the Palace of Fashious, 321 Broadway, opposite Pearlet. opposite Pearlet.
GEORGE P. FOX.
L'Inventeur de Modes.
TALLOR AND CLOTTE IMPORTER.
U. S. Amy, and Navy Dépôt.
HEADGCANTERS.
NO. 322 Broadway.
Anthonyet. nejoining the City Hospital Gardens.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.-In ancharacteristic of the ever-varying wants suggested to us by Fashion chite and most facilitious votaries. Leany & Co., Astor House, Broadway, Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentleman's Hate.

GENIN'S WIDE AWAKE HATS .- GENIN, No. 214

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER .- The whiteness

procefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other cost in poraneous styles.

Gartis, No. 214 Brondway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

KNOX is neither a Know-nothing, a Do-nothing, a GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 Nas-

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS .- The subscriber in-

nen end Children.

No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public, is Etall comparable to this light, soft, classic and durable fabric.

To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man eafety; to all health and comfort.

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Sowery, near Grand-st.

Fow LERS & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, But Eccodway, two blocks above the Park.
Under Garments, Gloves, Hostery.

An extensive and appertor variety of the above goods at low prices will be found at

will be found at

UNION ADAMS'S

Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. 361 Brandway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Gards

B. M. SEGEE, manufacturer of SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUMES, &c., No. 23 Broadway, corner 12th st. Elegant Saddles, heavy and light Herness, English Bitte, Summer Sheets, Sole Leather Trumes, Vallers, Bage, Fly Nets, Rosettes, and an excellent assort-

PARTET STORE.—If you want to hay your Carpets chees, call at E. A. Peterson & Co.'s, No. 70 Canalast.; there you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1h per yard, Tapestry Brussels for 9/, (not painted); also a large stock of Three ply and lograin Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., full 10 per cent. ices than any other store in the city.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 579 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings a greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations.) con misting of

greatly reduced prices, to make the second of Rich Medallion Velvets.

Rich Velvets of every style.

Rich Prosetty from 9/ to 12/ per yard.

Rich Brussels, 8/.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Previous M. Humphrey,

Nos. 377 and 372 ifrond-ray.

"Model Melopeons," manufactured by Mason \*\*MODEL ARLADDIONS, infinite during by Masson & Hamilton, Rosion, Mass. A Mittodocon with New Improvements, well worthy the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpressed in quality of tone, promptness of action and heauty of finish, 45, 5, 55 and 6 octaves, Single and Double Reeds, suitable for the pattern or chirch, at ±60, ±75, ±100, ±120, ±120, ±120 and ±173. Dealers supplied at Factory Prices.

Berry & Gordon, No. 297 Broadway, Sole Azents.

REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY would respect

English and American Floer Oil Cloth and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

Ing to the trade.

MELOBEONS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated
MELOBEONS, and Goodman & Baldwin's PATENT ORDAN, or DOUBLE
BAN. MELOBEONS. These two makers are world-resowned, being
the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Metodeons of all
other ctyles. Wholesale or relail prices lower than can be had claswhere.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 405 Breadway, twite the attention of the public to their new and improved SIUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, baving all the excellencies of, and the imperfections of none of the same class, and can be had

CRYSTAL FALACE FIRST FREMIUM SEWING MACHERIA, NO Machine heretofore effered for saie can compare with those now menufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the skitch, and their darability, reader them the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides, the Fainest for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-picture, the chespest not best, will do well to call before purchasing chewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address.

Thomas B. Lacky, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New York City.

SEWING MACHINES, -IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE. -Hen. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patonts, has just decided that the NEEDLE AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHING was invested and made to operate by Waiter Hunt in 1854, about twelve years be-force the patent of Flins Howe, jr. Taisable and conclusive decision, showing that Howe patented an old invention to which he had no

CHEAP DRY GOODS,—LEADBEATER & LEE are selling rich printed Barroes at 25 cents, French Lawns at 12 cents, French Lawns at 12 cents, the printed Musinss from 11 fed to 41, rich Barroes Rours \$10 fine Scotch Gingliams 17, best Kir Gloves 47, best Silk do. 31. No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leconsid 44.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.-We HERRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—We respectfully notify our friends, and the public generally, that we have removed our Salestrooms from No. 8 Wallast to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sia, where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regains sales than heretotree, and shall, as usual devote ourselves to the sale of Works of Art, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Horses and Carriages, &c. in addition to these facilities we have fitted up a Flexter Callery award of \$2 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures, and other works of art, but hat public and private sale. For particulars of sale, refer to our general auction advertisements.

HERRY H. LEEDS & Co.,

No. 19 Nassan, between Pine and Codar-sta.

PIANOS .- T. Gilbert & Co.'s Crystal Palace Pre

NEW DINING SALOON.-Messes, SWALM & WILKisos have fitted a beautiful Refreshment Saloon at No. 18 Spruce where all the delicacies of the season will be served, to patrons, in a superto manner, and is opened Tuts Day for the convenience and in-spection of their former customers and those who wish to dine in this

LAST DAY BUT ONE .- Rent payers of New-York. our sincere advice to you is to secure a beautiful country resident at Roskval.r., L. I. 300 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, will be divided among 600 subscriber on Wednesday evening, May 31. For only \$15 each, subscriber we receive four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm from 2 to 2 acres. After those only left. These are the last of the Roseval Lots. Apply to Cuas. Wood, No. 206 Broadway.

NEW CHEAP SILKS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. BIT Broadway.

Met Cheap SILKS.—Leadbeater & Lee, No. BIT Broadway, will offer this morning 3,000 yards of Starped and Plairs Silks, which they have just received from suction, at 50 cents per yard, and all other styles equally cheap. Corner Broadway and Leonard-six.

LADIES, go to GREASON'S STORE, No. 261 Greenwhich st., if you want to be sure of obtaining everything you desire in the line of Oil Cloths or Window Decorations. His stock is very large and extremely well selected, embracing beautiful Window Shades of every style and variety. His Paper Hangings, both of French and American manufacture, are of the latest patterns, including Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices, Cords. Bands. Tasseels, &C.

MUSICAL CARD. -- NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC STORE, No. \$13 Broadway.—Cook & PROTHER have just opened an extensive generation of Pisnes and Music. Haines, Brother & Cummings's separations, which for quality and prieze, dety competition. Melodeons, Guitars and Musical Instruments generally. Planes to Let. AIR PISTOLS.—Another lot of these harmless toys hich afford so much amusement to children, has just been received TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TOYS, and AMES, NO. 345 Broadway.

Possessors of sky-blue Hair or pea-green Whiskers. (victime of quack hair dye), should call on DEMONET & MEYERS, No. 13 Courlandt et., and have the evil remedied, by an application of their Invallence Hair Dye. Can also be used at No. 97 East in power. Broadway, No. 6 Bowery, and No. 809 Broadway.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY! Time and money can be saved by boying at No. 104 Bowery.
The Zerseya Stageso Underseasts, introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A RANKIN & Co. Importers and Manufact

PIEST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN & Co.,

From their New Warehouse.

No. 120 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrenest.

No. 250 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrenest.

We beg to inform you flat we have moved into our new ware house. Nos. 250 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrenest, and we are now opening large and varied assortments of Stratus and Sunwar.

Calorating and Furnishing Goods, both for men and hopy's wear, manufactured expressly for our city trade, and to which we invide your special attention. Our Marchary Tatleston Durantwary, or the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of granteness of exhibited reportation in this city and Peris, as cultien of itsets and judgment, is organized, and twite your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a fall stock of the most desirable articles for concervative.

At the beginning of an interprise an extensive in its line, and forming as it does an new feature in the trade of our city, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in iolong.

First.—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men and bord wear, in the way of ile-ady Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, both for city and country trade. Also, to make to order my set every garners with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us so much care and attention as to stronp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—it is our determination as it is our true interest to make

and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable assisted.

Third—it is our determination as it is our true interest to make our prices out-flown and so low as to secure popularity as wall on the accore of economy as of tastet.

And leastly, we confess to the ambition of making our house is its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great metropolis of the Union as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In heirst we hope by the extensiveness of our trade to be smalled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail an exclusive and perfect expanization; and deservedly take the lead, not soly in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford them; and the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command.

Very respectfully.

P. S.—Families and institutions will please notice that we have made extensive arrangements for the production of Box\* C.Corrana.

166 FULTON-STREET.-Well made CLOTHING, suit this for the Season, of the best Naterials and Styles, nowoffered at the bowset rates. All articles guaranteed. Howard T. Hackett, Cloth-by Emperium, No. 168 Fulton-4.

BROADWAY OUT-BOOK, —Jamies Corona Dennete editorial in Monaky's Herald. May 15, on Street Improvement, &c., is conclusive evidence that Excitin Carrety, of equal quality, can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 26 Bowery, Sily per cent. Issathan on Broadway, a fair hushness competition is only asked. Hiram Andreason is selling seet quality Eng ish Medalitics Carpet, at 13] per yard, same as cold on Broadway for e3. 73 and e3; English Velvets, 13], 14], 15]; do. Tajestry, 8], 9], 10], beautiful ingrin Carpets, 2], 4, 5, 6; O Collection, 2]6, 3], 4, 5]; Emplish do. 5]. Buyers will please examine and compare.

Ladies wishing to know where to purchase Fashion-shirt transfer for the property of the constraint of the const

the market prices.

FOR SALE—PRICE \$7,000 CASH—The GOODWILL and STOCK IN TRADE of an established, respectable and profitable business in a central part of the City of New York, yielding from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year. Apply at No. 320 Howery, New York BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, &c.

Will be published in a few days : TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY

FOR 1254-5. COMPILED BY N. WILSON. Comprising, in one volume, the General City, Business and Copart-nership

DIRECTORIES.

Price, #1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-street.

Frice, #1.30. Office, No. 51 Ann-street.
Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that this work is new nearly completed, and will be published in a few days.
The subscriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has acted under the impression that he best consults the wishes and interests of his petrons and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the annoyance which is a constant attendant dering the whole year upon an errencess Directory is in no way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time shoulstly necessary to do the work well; acting upon these views, the understanted has not spared either time, ears nor expense to publish a Directory worthy of the public petrongen and support; while on the other hand every moment since the first May has been improved to bring the work forward as early as compatible with these objects.

Subscribers are reminded shat they have signed separately on cards which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are

THE CROWNING GIFT OF NATURE AND SCHEAGE.
The wonderful close effected by Dr. Monser's IN-Toomatring Elix
IR AND CORDIAL, although topics of conversation throught the Union,
seem incredible to some skeptical individuals. They cannot believe
that an herb brought from the shores of Asia, and subjected to certain
clentific processes and combinations, will absolutely control every
species of Nervous Disease, cure every phase of Indigestion, restore
the regular action of every disordered secretive organ, and neutralize
by its antiseptic influence all impurities in the clementary fluids from
which the blood is derived. Universe doubters' surrounded as you
are by wonders, living in an age of scientific miracles, have you not
yet learned to distrust your own prejudices when upposed to the evidence of facts—to the spontaneous testimony of clouds of witnesses?
Ask the once delicate and melancholy wife, who, without strength to
carry out the first great purpose of marriage, languished and pixed in carry out the first great purpose of marriage, languished and pixed in sickness and suffering, what she think's of the Elixir. Read the answer-side he has tried the glurious invigorant-in her healthful complexion, clear bright eyes and clastic step, read it in the roay faces clustering at the socher's knee. Wherever debuilty and physical in competency exist, they create strength and vitality. There is no form of nervous disease for which it is not a specific, no affection of the stemach, no irregularity or suspension of the secretions, which it does not relieve and ultimately constrained, in pint bottles. Price \$3 per bottle, two for \$5\$; as for \$12\$.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and West Indice.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DVE.-This matcheparation accomplishes its object unfailingly, without scorch isping, or otherwise injuring the finest and most fragile Hair instantaneously, and leaves the hair a uniform color through Sold wholesale and retail, and applied, at No. 6 Aster House. TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded

FEVER AND AGUE, — Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MINTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinting or arsente. Sold by the proprietors, MEED & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New York, and Druggiets generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is still the leading article, by all acknowledged to be the best Dyr extant for perfectly coloring the Hall the moment it is applied. Tens of thousands in all parts of the world proclaim it the only reliable Dyr known. Sold at Barchelox's, No. 283 Broadway.

INDIANA.-The recent Democratic Convention at Indianapolis was a stormy one, and the Administration party triumphed. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the pres ent National Administration, denouncing the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and sustaining the Douglas swindle, by a strong vote. The following State nominations were made: For Secretary of State, Nehemiah Hayden of Rush; State Auditor, John P. Dunn of Perry; State Treasurer, Elijah Newland; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William C. Larrabee. These were the Hunker incumbents, and all new candidates were defeated. Alvin P. Hovey was nominated for Supreme Judge of the IVth District. Senator Bright (a Kentucky slaveholder) presided over the Convention. He was a fit representative of the principles broached. There came very near being a row at this Democratic Convention. John L. Robinson (the Anti-Maine Law, Nebraska and Slave Catching U. S. Marshal,) in the course of a speech, denounced the Temperance men as "unprincipled." "When he had fin-Temperance men as "unprincipled." "When he had fin-"ished," says The Journal, "Dr. Thompson arose and asked Robinson if he understood him to say that the Temperance men were unprincipled? He declined answering the question, when Thompson appealed to the Chairman of the Convention and put the question a second time. Robinson replied very indignantly, when Thompson remarked that if he said that Temperance men were unprincipled he was a liar. Robinson drev his cane, and the Doctor made an effort to get one from a person standing near by. The crowd, however, inter-

Elihu B. Pond. editor of The Coldwater (Mich.) Sentisel, an anti-Nebraska Democratic paper has retired, and S. W. Drigge & Co. continue the publication of the paper. The Sentinel has been a strong supporter of the Prohibitory Liquer Law, and more progressive than its Democratic cotemporaries. In leaving the editorial tripod, Mr. Pond gives the following parting advice to his politi-

alt. Fond gives the tonowing parting acrote to as posterior and priceds:

"And yet while indorsing the principles of the party, do not understand us as blindly indorsing every measure of a Democratic Administration, or every proposition of a Democratic legislator or office-holder. Administrations may err, and individual Democrats may be corrupt. And bearing this in mind, it lecomes the Democrate party to scruming closely the conduct of those in power, to approve, where approval is deserving, and differ if errors are committed. Such a course alone will secure the Democracy in power."

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1854.

To Advertisers.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE has now a circulation of \$110,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the United Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants Families, &c. These who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try Thir Werkley Tailoran. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per lose,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE also has a very large circu-Slavery and the Union.

In compliance with a public desire expressed by vary numerous letters and other communications from our friends in different parts of the number 56stes, a pumphlet has been prepared, consisting of salections from the recent leading articles of This Triguest concerning the relative power and resources of the Free and Slaveholding members of the Union, and the baneful control which the latter have come to exercise over the legislation and government of the country. This pumphlet is now in press, and will soon be issued at this office. It will contain some 40 large 870, pages, and will be sold at the rate of 26 per hundred and 10 cents a single copy.

#### RE IT REMEMBERED.

That so much of the Missouri Compromise as prohibited forever the legalization of Human Slavery in any part of the territory of the United States north of N. lat. 360 30' and east of the Rocky Mountains-that is, all of the Missouri Compromise which was favorable to Freedom—has been repealed by the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill of Stephen Arnold Douglas-and that the Representatives rom the Free States who voted therefor are as

Maine-Moses McDonald-1. Massachusetts-None. New Hampshire-Harry Hibbard-1.

MAINE-Moses Nelvoland-1. MANAGURET'S-SEEN New Habresitat-Harry Hibbard-1.
CONNECTICET-Colin M. Ingersoll-1.
Vermony-None. Renor Island-None.
New York—Themse W. Comming. Francis B. Cutting.
Peter Rowe. John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram
Walbridge. William A. Walast, Mike Walsh, Theodore R.
Westbrook-9.
PERSSYLV-NIA-Sammel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson,
Thom McSulr, Ass. Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M.
Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright-11.
John McSulr, Ass. Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M.
Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright-11.
New-Jensty-Sammel Lilly, George Vall-2.
Onto-David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B.
Oids, Wilson Shandon-4.

Ispiasa-John & Davis, Cyres L Dunham, Norman Ed., with Miller-1. ILLINOIS-James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Rich-

d. GGAN-Saml. Clark. David Stuart-2. -Bernhardt Henu-1. Wiscossin-None. Ornia-Millen S. Letham, Jan A. McDougall-2. bill passed the Senato without amendment on the 25th, 35 to 13-Senators from the Free

ment on the 25th, 35 to 13—Senators from the Free States voting for it—as follows:

New-Hamshire-Moses Nertis, Jr., Jared W. Wülliams. Cosserticut—Issac Toncey.

New-Jersey-John R. Thomson, William Wright. Prassyty.asta-Eichard Brodhesd. Jr. Ispassa—John Petit.

Lillion-Stephen A. Douglas, James Shleids. Michigan—George W. Jones Tetal 14.

De the votes of these trees. Charles E. Staart.

Lowar-George W. Jones Tetal 14.

By the votes of these men, representing Free La-bor constituencies, One Million square miles of Territory, heretofore shielded FOREVER from Slavery by a bargain, forced by the South upon a reluctant and struggling North-and whereof all that part enuring to the advantage of Slavery has been fully secured and enjoyed)-has been opened to slaveholding immigration and settlement, and so exposed to be brought into the Union as Slave States. Shall not Free People mark their betrayers !

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the Penal Codes of France and other European countries .- Ordered to be printed. Mr. GWIN offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday, July 3, at noon-laid over. The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, and after the adoption of a portion of the amendments, the bill was read a third time and passed. The Nebraska bill signed by the Speaker of the House, was then received and signed by the President of the Senate. The bill authorizing the coinage of one hundred dollar and fifty dollar gold coins, was then taken up and read, and its further consideration postponed. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives at an early hour went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railread bill. Mr. McDougall of California made a speech in favor of the bill. Mr. GERRITT SMITH of New-York obtained the floor, and said he intended to speak against the bill. The Committee then rose. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses on the Deficiency bill. Adjourned.

The Boston Fugitive Slave case was on all day yesterday without being terminated. The Court adjourned to this morning. The excitement continued to be very great. An association from Worcester, called the "Freedom Club," was in town all day, and held a meeting at the Tremont Temple in the evening, where several highly inflammatory speeches were made. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was estimated that not less than ten thousand people surrounded the Court-House. The military remained on duty. Theodore Parker preached a discourse on Sunday, which will be found in another part of this day's paper, in which he denounced the Commissioner, and charged him with the death of the truckman Batchelder.

Since the passage of the Nebraska bill we have daily laid before our readers the opinions of some of the leading journals of the country upon that measure, and we might continue to fill our pages with such extracts all breathing deep regret or indomitable resistance with regard to the great wrong which Pierce and Douglas, supported by Badger, Clayton and Jones, have inflicted upon the North. We have never seen such unanimity or such apparent determination in the independent press of the free States, and as the discussion advances it leses nothing of its intensity. To day our readers will find in our columns the views of some very respectable southern papers on the same momentous revolution in our political system; the will seek in vain in them for any new proofs that this bill is likely to soothe to sleep the ancient antagonism between Slavery and Freedom. It looks like war only, and not at all like peace.

Up to the hour of going to press this morning (3 o'clock.) nothing had been heard of the steamship Arctic, now in her thirteenth day out from Liverpool.

THE PLAN FOR FREEDOM, proposed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has been eagerly seized upon by some of our best and most distinguished citizens, and a private preliminary meeting will be immediately held in furtherance of its suggestions. The great mission of colonizing Kanzas and Nebraska with a free population will, we are confident, secure a general and hearty cooperation throughout the free States. The alacrity with which the first suggestion of a feasible plan for this purpose is responded to in this City, and the tenor of the letters we are receiving from other points, testify unmistakably to the profound interest that exists on the subject in the public mind, and the universal willingness to embrace a scheme promising such wide and beneficent results. The organization of a powerful Association of large capital, in aid of the cause of human freedom, is a step in a new direction of philanthropic effort, which may well enlist the sympathies of the unselfish and benevolent, not only of this country, but of all mankind. In view of the monstrous wrongs that Slavery is at this hour meditating, in view of the enormity it has but just perpetrated, the heart of every man who has one spark of humanity in his bosom must be stirred as with the sound of a trumpet by the suggestion of a remedy so simple, so comprehensive, and so practical

We should but insult our readers by adducing considerations in detail, at this important crisis in our

national history, to induce them to engage in the great work before us. The duty to be done is rather to aid in giving the machinery it is proposed to set in motion a proper direction. The great labors of the world have been performed by Association. Our Societies for the spread of the Bible and the diffusion of Christianity-and our other varied combinations for benevolent objects-all demonstrate the immense power of well-directed associative effort. If it be our duty to spread Christianity over the world, it is a precedent obligation resting on us to prepare the waste places of the earth for its reception. But what sort of Christianity can be spread over a land cursed with human Slavery! This indicates the importance in which we hold this new Association for the spread of Liberty. Let it grow and expand till it shall become the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to the lovers of Freedom all over the earth. Its first aim is to secure Kansas and Nebraska as free States. But when these are redeemed from the perils that now encompass them, the Society will advance upon objects of even a wider scope. Controlling the direction of the great stream of European emigration-which office it should aspire to, and may certainly reach-its opportunities for good will be coextensive with the continent. Clothed with the moral power, enjoying the confidence, and wielding the pecuniary resources of the whole body of Anti-Slavery men in the North, which may now be reckoned as constituting nineteen-twentieths of the population, its onward course must be irresistible, and its work continue till all the new Territories of this Republic are occupied by populous

#### NORTH AND SOUTH.

The journals of Virginia love to draw parallels betwixt the people and institutions of the slave and the free States. Such specimens of rhetoric gleam in all the columns of the great oracles of slave-driving, but we have rarely met with one more instructive than the following from The Richmond Enquirer:

the following from The Richmond Enquirer:

"The relations between the North and the South are very analogous to those which subsisted between Greece and the Roman Empire after the subjugation of Achaia by the Consul Munimus. The dignity and energy of the Koman character, conspicuous in war and in politics, were not easily tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry and literature. The degenerate and pliant Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the handicraft and politic professions. We learn from the vigorous invective of Juvenal, that they were the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric. Obsequious, dexterous and ready, the versatile Greeks monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and manufacturing in the Roman Empire—allowing their masters ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field. The people of the northern States of this Confederacy exhibit the same aptitude for the arts of industry. They excel as clerks, mechanics, and tradesmen, and they have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling."

Considering the habitual deference of the northern Considering the habitual deference of the northern

dough-faces to southern presumption and truculence. we are not ready to be surprised at anything in the way of insult in return for all that the North has done to sustain the political supremacy of the South. The above, therefore, is in perfect keeping with sundry antecedents, and has in it a truth which might well sting with shame the class of persons to whom it fits. There is, indeed, a class at the North whose religion has been aptly described as "Commercial Chris-"tianity." who are "pliant Greeks" and "pimps' to the South. "obsequious, dexterous and ready" to sell their very souls to whoever can be cheated into buying so false a commodity. These men are apt to be dealers in cotton or molasses, or tobacco, great saviors of the Union, haters of agitation and of humanity, rending their opinions as makeweights to their merchandise. Of this loathsome description of creatures we have a full supply in the great commercial Cities, where every vice and deformity resorts for profit and concealment. But, thank God, they are few and feeble compared with the uncorrupted and unpurchased millions who till their own farms and toil in their own workshops, and who know what it is to vote for truth and justice, and their honest convictions. On these millions the high-born aristocrat" of Virginia looks down with equal contempt, making the fatal blunder of confoundng the sons of labor with the prostitutes of commerce. This is not new nor surprising. That men who do not work should despise those who do is a fashion as old as society. "He shall serve his 'brethren"-and get spit upon and kicked for his pains. Virginia selling and sweating negroes, or drawing on the blue-book for rations, is, of course, the "impersonation of the high-born aristocracy," and the extract we have given is consonant with such

claims. But let us look a little further into the ideal

The classic Enquirer introduces us to Mummius, a character so happy in a quotation for chivalric illustration that we must describe him. Mummius was a brutal Consul-a barbarian-more advanced perhaps than men who sell their own sons and daughters in Virginia-but still a barbarian. Not respecting the grandeur or glory of Athens, and having a force at his command greater than that little Republic could oppose to him, she fell. Having conquered her, the first thing to do was to rob her, according to the invariable rule of chivalry. Not even the statuesque gods, whereon genius had wreaked its holiest fires were spared, and Mummius superintended the work of brigandage on the temple itself. An evidence of his chivalric culture we commend to the southern chivalry, whose art-productions are fully equal to these of the Romans at that period. When the Athenian porters were removing the treasures of the temple. Mummius told them if they broke the statues hey should make others. O Phidias! Mummius was a chivalric gentleman of the true steel. "The dignity and energy of the Roman character, conspicuous in war and in politics, were not easily tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry and lit erature." So it seems, by the above anecdote, and that the majority of the great men of the South have s much acquaintance with art as Mummius we fully clieve. The Greeks it seemed toiled, and allowed their "masters ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field." Of course the analogy between this and the North and the South is perfect. The people of the free States work, and alw their Southern masters ample leisure for the serrice of the State, in the Senate or the field. True to the letter. Our national legislation down to 1850 roves it. The degradation of the North seemed to ave touched bottom about 1850-but there was a ower deep yet unsounded, as was shown in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Whether there is anything yet lower we are not prepared to say. Howver, it is well to know what is thought of the Northerners who coalesce with the Southern oligarchs and find no work too mean for execution.

Politics and fighting, however, did for the Roman Empire what they are doing for the South-they sent to perdition. Not even Grecian art and industry save it. As Empire spread, heroes had to be rewarded, and little by little slave labor usurped the clace of free. The slaves, originally one fifteenth ortion of the population, became in due time onesalf: and servile wars, and the crucifixion of an army of gladiators whose dying shricks yet seem to pierce the ear of the centuries, marked the decay and corruption of the Roman model of the southern ariseracy. That the southern States would not have een saved from a St. Domingo massacre, without the surport moral and material of the northern, may well believed, for all history teaches that blood wipes out tyranny. But the humanitarian tendencies of the North-its huge array of labor-saving machinery-its cotton gin, whose inventor is of more value to the South than all her politicians-its steamboats-without which the intercommunication of the South would

be like that of Europe in the middle ages, and her annexations impossible—the very ferocity of northernmade bowie-knives and revolving-pistols and guaswhich make the master the overmatch of the slaveall these have saved and given such strength to the South as she now has. Take them away and would elequence and abstractions save her? What would the political lumber of Calhoun's essays avail; or the windy editorials of Enquirers and Examiners and all the other parish newspapers of Virginia and Carolina ! It is most true that the South has nothing but politicians and soldiers; of inventors, savans, artists-men who really shape and sustain Empiresshe is destitute. We hear of nothing that she produces beyond raw material and political abstractions. For legal works-substantial contributions to the science of Government-we must look to the North-to the Kents and the Storys. The comparison about the soldiery, however, is drawn in the above quoted paragraph, will not answer. Most true it is that propositions and votes to increase army and navy come from the South, and gentlemen with such magnificent notions of chivalry-who compare northern laborers to the "pimps" of nameless houses -are ever ready to get commissions and salaries paid out of the pockets of the northern laborers. But here we must stop in the parallel. "Let the North supply the men and the South will supply the officers," was the word during the Revolution; and it is so now. The army and navy of the United States exclusively from the North. So was it during the Revolution. Massachusetts gave more troops to the So much for the chivalric boast aforesaid. And they were the men who fought, to say the least, equal to any others, if not better; the same being the case foe, and who performed "impossibilities" in Flanders. As regards the fighting, we are willing to take up his-

are recruited as far as the men are concerned almost American armies than all the South put together: among their immediate ancestors, the iron men of Cromwell's army, who never turned their back on a tory and show chapter and verse, that the laboring men of a nation, not enslaved at home, have always been invincible against whatever foe. When the combined armies of Europe were led by chivalry against the workingmen of France, commanded by mechanics, in the revolutionary wars, a baker and a printer sent the Duke of York howling to his godsonly his "MONEY-CHEST," says Cobbett, being secured in the inclorious flight. Talk not either of fighting Romans in contradistinction to those that "at Mara-"thon and Leuctra bled," to the awful wonder-wars of the roused peasantry and artisans of France, to the heroes of the commonwealth of Old and New England, to the might that ever lies in a freeman's arm. As for the sneer against the North as producing the teachers and publishers of this nation, we accept it. "Literature," says Dr. Johnson, "is the "chief glory of a nation." So thought Washington when he entertained the idea of a National University. So thought Jefferson when he instituted that of Charlotteville. But it is reserved for the downward tendency of the Virginia mind to attack letters and the press! The teacher, the publisher-the man who opens the youthful mind to the luster of thought and the amenities of life-the man who, harnessing steam-

Our northern readers should be kept aware of the estimate set upon their status by the southern oligarchs, and in the above extract they have another

power to the olden craft of typography, sheds as gen-

erously as ocean spray the light of books on all-rich

grasp of pression! Fit subjects for attack from such

We have shown how men who buy and sell "excel-'lent mechanics" and "steady field hands," as they do hogs and asses, respect the people of the North. We have exhibited the ideal of Virginia as drawn from Mummius in the times when gladiators fought by thousands in the big murder-ring of the Coliseum, and the faint-hearted were driven on by applications of red-hot iron to strike and die-when four hundred slaves under one master were put to death according to a general law for the crime so-called of one of them. Blessed be such parallels. We love those dear old bits of history chattered in the cherruptrebles of chivalrous school-boys who are taught se much of Rome as she was not, and repeated in the ore rotundo of mouthing statesmanship, or the solemn pretension of oracular abstractionism

## THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

Beef cattle sold yesterday at Bull's Head, in Fortysince the spring of 1839, when Steinberger, the great cattle speculator, obtained control over all the beeves in the country, having for a time the power to regulate every market in the United States, and then failed for a million and a half of dollars. At present there is no great speculator or combination of speculators, further than a sort of mutual understanding among the cattle-brokers at this market for the general regulation of trade.

There is a great reluctance on the part of butchers to pay the high prices, and one of the heaviest of them failed the other day for some \$30,000; and the whole fraternity seem to have been struggling hard to keep going for a year past, being all the time in hopes tha things would take a turn." The have: but, unfortunately, the turn has been the wrong way. The prospect now looks worse than ever. Cattle grow higher and higher. Whole droves sold yesterday at prices estimated equal to a shilling a pound for the beef in the quarters. The profit of the hide and tallow, after deducting expenses, is but small, leaving the quarters upon the stall at 124 cents a pound. How the lover of reast beef can expect to get a choice cut for less than 18 or 20 cents a pound is beyond our calculation; and how the majority of them can afford to pay that is beyond their own calculation. If they resolve that beef is too dear and determine to fall back upon mutton, they will find themselves in equal difficulty. You can hardly get soup bones for shilling a pound. As for lamb, that is quite out of the reach of every body that has to work to eat. Think of small lambs selling for \$3 to \$4 each, or about 20c. a pound for the meat. The price of a fair quarter of lamb is \$2; that is " very fine, weighing six pounds."

Nothing is cheap but pork, and nobody of common ense will eat fresh pork in warm weather, if ever, But it may be asked why not eat more vegetables! Simply because they, too, are very dear. It is more economical to buy meat at the high prices than any kind of esculents at present rates.

With a whole world's abundant productions flowing toward this great emporium, the poor here are pinched for food, and the middling class find great difficulty in providing their usual supply of such entables as they have long been accustomed to use in their families. We have, in fact, no reason to expect that the price of beef will be materially reduced till after the arrival of grass-fed cattle from the western prairies.

## LEGISLATION ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Senator STUART of Michigan, from the Committee on Patents, has reported to the Senate that Col. Colt's patent for his world-known Revolver ought to be extended a further term of seven years. Our impression is that this is wrong-that Colt has made money enough out of his pistol-and that there is no reason for giving him a further term which is not at least as good a reason for renewing half the patents which have expired or may expire hereafter. Still, this is but our impression, and may not be in accordance with the facts. There is good ground for a presumption that the Senate Committee, who have | North and of Liberty in one compact phalans that

coked into the matter, are right, rather than we, who have not.

But the Committee propose that the Government while extending for seven years Col. Colt's monopoly as against everybody else, shall itself have full liberty to make as many as it chooses! No particular know. ledge of the facts is needed to demonstrate the iniquity of that reservation. Either Colt is equitably entitled to an extension or he is not. If he is, the Government, being abundantly able, should pay him, like anybody else. If he is not, Congress has no moral right to impose a tax on every man who wants a pistel in order to heap an extra fortune on Colt. If the Senators paid postage on their letters, like other folks, they would see the justice of this,

The vehicle of the decrees of the southern dictators of the Nebraska infamy, published in this City, thus boldly talks in its editorial columns. It is becoming Satanic" with a vengeance. Speaking of the Bos ton fugitive slave case, it says:

"We shall need to employ the same measures of coercion as are necessary in monarchical countries. When it comes to be a question between a sacrifice of liberty or anarchy, every one will prefer the former."

Thus, little by little, are disclosed the purposes of the slaveholders. We have on various occasions called the attention of our readers to the schemes of the conspirators and traitors who passed the Nebraska bill. The palpable object is the subjugation of the North to the complete domination of the slavedrivers. Mr. Toombs boldly avers the doctrine that no great measure or system of measures, such as Nebraska and its kindred enormities, can be passed and made triumphant without agitation and bloodshed. We have here, perhaps prematurely, an illustration of the meaning of this language, and of what is expected of northern Democracy under its joint modern lead of southern Whig apostates and northern traitors. The bold and unblushing avowal is made that a sacrifice of liberty is to be affected by the same measures of coercion as are necessary in monarchical countries. And the masses of the northern Democracy are considered so besotted that they can be used as the instruments of their own subjugation. Gentlemen, you are too fast. The storm has but just begun to rise. Wait a little and you will know better than to undertake to

### CUMMING OF BROOKLYN.

We have received a communication concerning another of the nine representatives from this State who betrayed freedom by his vote on Nebraska. We have not room for it; neither is it necessary to publish it. The man alluded to is Cumming of Brooklyn, in the Second District. The substance of our correspondent's communication is that Cumming is a scion of the slaveholding aristocracy, taken originally out of the Navy, and was sent to Congress by the influence of money. The close of it is as follows:

fluence of money. The close of it is as follows:

"But rest assured of one thing, and it needs no prophet to announce it, it is the last time that either he or any man suspected of entertaining similar sentiments with him, will have the honor of receiving the suffrages of the Freemen of Brooklyn. The South want Repeal. Well, they shall have Repeal. Repeal is now the watchword, and mon of very different metal will be selected to play at that game, as the Freemen of the North now correctly understand it.

Brooklyn, May 29, 1854. A CONVERTED COMPROMISER."

The Courrier des Etats Unis again chants the praise of the Nebraska bill in terms like these:

of the Nebraska bill in terms like these:

"To take the Nebraska bill by itself, it reposes on a principle so clear in its moral and constitutional equity, that its spentaneous adoption by the moderate men of all parties and of all latitudes would in other times not have met with either doubt or difficulty. To leave to the population of the Territories full and entire liberty in their domestic institutions is evidently much more consonant with the dogma of popular sovereignty and the absolute independence of the States, than to fetter the future of any portion of the Union under pretext of its geographical position; it is also no less incontestibly the simplest means of putting an end to all conflicts between the North and South, to all pressure of the latter on the former, and to all distrust between them.

We are familiar with this sort of nonsense from journals that sustain the bill, because their editors or and poor-alike, only saving those crushed in the iron

journals that sustain the bill, because their editors or

their editors' cousins are postmasters or tide-waiters; but why it should appear in a paper whose position ought to be one of independence and impartiality, it is difficult to understand. If iow does The Coursier reconcile its talk about popular sovereignty with the notorious fact, concisely stated by Mr. Benton, that the bill "denies to the People of the Territory every "attribute of sovereignty; denies them freedom of election, denies them freedom of voting, denies them the choice of their own laws, denies them the right of fixing qualifications for voters, subjects them to a foreign supervision and the control of the · Federal Government which they had no hand in "electing." What sort of popular sovereignty is that which puts over the people a Governor appointed by the President, endows that Goveror with power to veto the acts of the People's representatives, or when he allows them to stand, subects them to the administration of judges the People did not appoint, and after all, subjects the whole of them to the approval of the Government at Washington? What does our cotemporary say to the fact that the House of Representatives twice voted down amendments to the bill offered by Mr. Mace of Indianna and Mr. Fuller of Maine, expressly authorizing the Territorial Legislature to establish or exclude Slavery, as the People might instruct them? Does The Courrier wish to pass for blind or ignorant that it holds such language as that we above cite from its columns? And how does it suppose this bill can put an end to conflicts and distrust between North and South, when its object is to take from the former a vast territory which thirty years ago the latter solemnly guaranteed to Freedom Forever, receiving therefor an ample consideration, which it still holds? The breaking of ancient and solemn treaties is not

usually thought to be a means of peace and friendship. Let it never be forgotten that Douglas's bill, now enacted, does not even pretend to allow the whole People of Nebraska to decide the momentous questions involved. By its express terms, none but "free "white" persons are allowed any voice in the premises.
Who decrees the disfranchisement of the residue! Certainly not the Nebraska squatters, but the pro-Slavery majority in Congress—the same that tried to disfranchise the unnaturalized settlers also, but were backed out of the attempt. We appeal to the Courrier, therefore, to answer directly this question-Does the Nebraska bill really "leave to the people of the Territories full and entire liberty in their domestic institutions ?" Yea or Nay !

The Pittsburgh Gazette, a very able and influential Anti-Slavery Whig journal, advocates the nomination of candidates for Congress on the simple ground of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and without regard to old party distinctions. Such is the spirit of The Cleveland Herald, a conservative Whig paper, and indeed of the great mass of freecouled newspapers throughout the North and West. The Hartford Courant, also one of the oldest and most powerful papers in New-England, calls for a New Party, The Otsego Democrat, a New-York Barnburner paper, for a Northern Party, while The Troy Whig (Silver Gray) goes for uniting the whole people of the free States in an Anti-Slavery League. One common sentiment pervades the northern press in view of the great danger of the country and of Freedom That sentiment is one of union to resist and best back the encroachments of the slave power. In this they only imitate the example of the South. There we see Democrats, Union men, Secessionists, and Whige, all combining, with a few honorable exceptions, to push forward the crusade of Slavery against Free Soil and Free Institutions. It is only of imitating this example, flinging overboard all forms distinctions of party, and organizing the forces of the